SESSION II

THE SEVEN DRUG CATEGORIES AND MAJOR INDICATORS OF IMPAIRMENT

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Upon successfully completing this session, the participant will be able to:

- o Overview the major indicators of impairment.
- o Name examples of the drugs in each of the seven categories.
- o Identify the indicators of impairment associated with each category.
- o Describe medical clues that mimic drug impairment.

CONTENT SEGMENTS		$\underline{\text{LEA}}$	<u>LEARNING ACTIVITIES</u>	
A.	Major Indicators of Impairment	0	Instructor-Led Presentation	
В.	Drug Categories	0	Instructor-Led Presentation	



120 Minutes



30 Minutes

THE SEVEN DRUG CATEGORIES AND MAJOR INDICATORS OF IMPAIRMENT

A. Major indicators of impairment.

- 1. All drugs affect the body in predictable fashion with different categories affecting the body differently.
- 2. The signs and symptoms you see during the suspect's arrest will be essential to determine if they are impaired by a drug other than alcohol.
- 3. As the arresting officer, it will be imperative that you document your observations for use in court.
- 4. Most law enforcement agencies have a field note sheet to document your findings.
- 5. Some common observations, signs and symptoms of drug impairment have been included in your manual for a reference and may assist in preparing your field notes and arrest reports.

THIS SESSION IS ON A VERY COMPACT TIME SCHEDULE.
THEREFORE, IT IS
IMPERATIVE THAT YOU DO
NOT EMBELLISH THE
MATERIAL PROVIDED.

Even if an expert is called to conduct an evaluation on the suspect, the arresting officer's field observations are essential for that evaluation as well as court testimony.

Suggest that if their Agency doesn't have a field note sheet, they may want to develop one that is consistent with Phase I, II, III of the SFST program.

Refer the participants to the Field Note Sheet.



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6. We will discuss the major indicators of impairment, then tie the observable signs of impairment with the drug category. a. Psychophysical Tests

Note: If the instructor determines that a detailed review of the walk and turn and one leg stand is necessary, refer to the lesson plans in Appendix I.



Display II-1a - II-1d

(2) Walk and Turn

(a) Review

(1) HGN

(a) Review



Display II-2a - II-2g



Display II-3a - II-3e



Display II-4a - II-4b

- (3) One Leg Stand
 - (a) Review
- (4) Romberg Balance
 - (a) The Romberg Balance is an additional test that can be administered if drug use is suspected.
 - (b) The test requires the suspect to stand with the feet

Demonstrate the stance required of the suspect.

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- together and the head tilted back slightly and with the eyes closed.
- (c) The test also requires that the suspect attempt to estimate the passage of 30 seconds; the suspect must be instructed to open the eyes and tilt the head forward and say stop when they think that 30 seconds have gone by.

Emphasize that the officer must not instruct the suspect as to how he or she is supposed to estimate the passage of thirty seconds.

(d) The officer must record how much time actually elapsed from the start of the test until the suspect opened the eyes.

Point out that some drugs tend to "speed up" the suspect's internal body clock, so that the suspect may open the eyes after only 10 or 15 seconds have gone by. Other drugs may "slow down" the internal body clock, so that the suspect keeps the eyes closed for 60 or more seconds. And, sometimes the drugs confuse the suspect to the point where he or she won't remember to open the eyes until instructed to do so by the officer.

(e) If the suspect continues to keep the eyes closed for 90 seconds, the officer should stop the test and record the fact that it was terminated at 90 seconds.



20 Minutes

B. Administrative Procedures

- 1. Stand with your feet together, arms at your sides.
- 2. Just watch me and listen to me while I give you the instructions for this test; don't start doing the test until I tell you to start.

- 3. When I tell you to start, I want you to tilt your head back slightly (demonstrate), and close your eyes (don't demonstrate).
- 4. Once you have closed your eyes, I want you to remain in that position until you think that 30 seconds have gone by.
- 5. As soon as you think 30 seconds have passed by, open your eyes and tilt your head forward and say stop.

Two instructors should demonstrate the administrative procedures for Romberg Balance. One instructor will play the role of the officer, the other the "suspect".

Ask the "suspect" if he or she understands the instructions thus far. If the subject fails to maintain the starting position during your instructions, discontinue the instructions and direct the subject back to the starting position before continuing.

Emphasize that the officer must not close his or her own eyes, for officer safety.

Ask the "suspect" if he or she understands the instructions.

Emphasize that the officer must look at a watch as soon as the suspect starts the test, and must record the actual amount of time that passes by until the suspect opens the eyes.

Aids	Lesson Plan	Instructor Notes
	C. Instructor-led demonstrations	
10 Minutes		
	o Instructor-to-instructor demonstrations.	One instructor should administer a complete Romberg Balance test to another.
		Solicit participant's questions.
		Select a student to participate in the demonstration.
		The instructor should administer a complete Romberg Balance test to the student.
	o Instructor-to-student demonstrations.	Thank the student for his or her participation and solicit questions.
		Select two participants to conduct demonstrations.
	D. Student-led demonstrations	Segment D: 20 Minutes
20 Minutes		Have the first student administer the test to the second student.

Offer constructive criticism, as appropriate, about the studentadministrators demonstration.

Have the second student administer the test to the first student, and offer appropriate constructive criticism.

Thank the participants for their participation and solicit questions.



30 Minutes

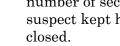


Display II-5

E. Recording Results of the Romberg Balance Test.

- 1. The major items that need to be recorded for the Romberg test are:
 - the amount that the suspect sways
 - the actual amount of time that the suspect keeps the eyes closed
- 2. To record swaying, the officer must estimate how many inches the suspect sways, either front to back or left to right, or both.
- To record the suspect's time estimate, simply write the number of seconds that the suspect kept his or her eyes

F. Hand's On Practice.



Solicit participant's questions.

Example: if the suspect sways

approximately two inches

approximately two inches toward the right, the officer should make note of that fact.

toward the left and

Assign participants to work in pairs.

Instruct teammates to practice administering the Romberg Balance test to each other.

Monitor the practice and offer coaching and constructive criticism, as appropriate.



20 Minutes

OBSERVATIONS

SUSPECT'S BREATH	SPEECH
Odor of alcohol	Talkative
Chemical odor	Thick, slurred
Cannabis odor	$___Incoherent$
	Rapid
OBSERVATION OF FACE	Slow
Normal	Non-communicative
Flushed	Repetitive
Pale	•
Other (describe)	PHYSICAL ACTIONS
	Facial itching
GENERAL APPEARANCE	Dry mouth
Clean	Nodding
Orderly	Droopy eyelids
Disarranged	Low, raspy voice
Bloody	Body tremors
Vomit	Muscle tone - rigid
Urine	Muscle tone - flaccid
	Muscle tone - normal
EYES	Grinding of teeth
Normal	
Watery	OTHER
Bloodshot	Nasal redness
Pink/Red	Runny nose
	Track marks
ATTITUDE	Perspiring
Anxious	Warm to touch
Restless	Intense headaches
Agitated	Residue of paint on person
Excited	Debris
Combative	Pills
Disinterested	Vials
Uninhibited	Syringes
Disoriented	Drug paraphernalia
Drowsy	
Confused	
Hallucinating	
Loss of Memory	
Cyclic mood swings	
Polite	
Antagonistic	
Stuporous	
Cooperative/indifferent	
Laughing	
Insulting	
Argumentative	
Fumbling	